syndicate, which amassed a fortune by living

syndicate, which amassed a fortune by living seconomically and saving, it is said, 70 percent of the money carned by the various members of the family, although no member of the family carned more than \$10 per week.

The family consisted of three sisters, Jane, Charlotte and Margaret, and two brothers. Robert and John. When their parents died in 1849 a family council was held and the brother Robert, who invested it in bonds and mortgages. The family had ived together and sisters agreed to stick together, keep house and save all the money they could scrape together, the money to be turned into a comtoner was not necessary. When asked if her brother together, the money to be turned into a comtoner was not necessary. When asked if her brother together, the money to be turned into a comtoner was a drinking man she said he was together, the money to be turned into a common fund which was to betaken care of by the

mon fund which was to betaken care of by the brother. Each member of the family went out to work and each turned ever his or her wages to itobert, who from time to time paid out such small amounts as were absolutely necessary for the support of the family. Robert invested the savings to good advantage. He was working for a jeweller and would frequently tell his boss that there was plenty of time for him to pay what was due as salary. It was not very long before the boss found humself greatly in debt to his workman. Promisery notes and other promises to pay were satisfactory to Robert Wilson, for he knew the boss owned real estate and would be compelled by law to part with it if it came to a pinch in a lawsuit over wages due. Finally when the boss was indebted to the workman for a large sum of more gage on the boss's house in Greene avenue, Brooklyn. Robert Wilson continued to let his wages remain with his boss and he also allowed the interest on the mortgage to account late until he got ready to secure his claim by taking title to his boss's house. Then the Wilson cooperative lamily moved into the house and the boss moved out. They continued to save until Robert held other real estate in his name and had other real estate in his brother Robert. Each member of the continued to save until Robert held other real estate in his name and had \$80,000 invested in gilt-edge bonds. The sister Margaret "finally got married and died one day," as one of the witnesses put it, and then Robert died John now thought it was time for him to get out and live comfortably, but he found that his third of the cash was to go to one of his sisters after his death, and that all he was to get was a bed and board in an institution for aged men, the expenses for the same to be paid out of the income on the money that he expected to receive as his one-third share of the family savings. When he learned the facts he engage i e sunsel and began thelpresent

general family account ever since 1862. What were your family expenses?" asked counsel. "Did they exceed four dollars a week. for the whole of you?"

'I do not wish to be insulted," answered Miss Wilson. Q. I ask you that question. A. Yes, sir-Q. Was not Robert so frugal and even so

who drank it: my brother was strictly a temperance man.

Q. Robert never drank whiskey? A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you know that he used to be so coentric that he used to have a stick and put it in a two-gallon demission of whiskey to see that nobody had taken any out of it? Do you remember that? A. No sir.

Q. Was he not so eccentric that he used to have a lock of some kind of his own secured on the demission?

Q. Nothing of that kind? A. No.

Q. Wasn't your brother John in your brother Robert's room at any time when papers were

Robert's room at any time when papers were drawn in June? A. No, sir; never He was not in the house.

Q. Did you tell John that there had been any papers drawn? A. How could I tell him when he was not in the house. He was drunk.

The witness, continuing, testified that when her brother Robert was thought to be I ving on the 18th of June, 1808 some friends were sont for and he made a will. The will was drawn undividing the property into three could rarts. Each of the two sisters and John was to go one-third of the estate. The matter was talked over, however, in the family, and the lawyer who drew the will went away saying that he would return on the following Monday which was to be the lay on which the will was to be finally signed and scaled in the presence of winesses. It was on a Saiurlay that the draw will went away saying that he would return on the following Monday which was to be finally signed and scaled in the presence of winesses. It was on a Saiurlay that the draw will went away saying that he would return on the following Monday which was to be the lay on which the will was to be finally signed and scaled in the presence of winesses. It was on a Saiurlay that the consideration is had dee del to give a deed of his real estate to bis a stor. Jane, and then divide the personal presency which consideration, he had dee del to give a deed of his real estate to bis a stor. Jane, and then divide the personal presency of taking eare of a large sum of maney. Consequently, Robert decided to turn his real estate cover to cone of the sisters befars he died and then divide the presence of taking eare of a large sum of maney. Consequently, Robert decided to turn his real estate cover to cone of the sisters befars he died and then divide the personal presency his three real's John's part was to be head in trust and be turned over to an institution for the surport of agard men. This would grarratee both a decider the research presence of the will be recently the recent and the surged over to an institution for the su Robert's room at any time when papers were irawn in June? A. No. sir: never He was a large quantity of projectiles from Europe, to an institution for the support of aged men. This would guarantee John a home for the rest of his life, but John chaested to this arrangement after he had learned of the provisions of the will. Nevertheless, the will was segred and sealed in the presence of witnesses. According to Miss Wilson's story, John after voluntarily signed a document narreing to let the will go to probate. The will was then probated, the witness said, and when John found that he could not get any of the estate in ready that he could not get any of the estate in ready that he could not get any of the estate in ready.

IT WAS A THRIFTY FAMILY. ing man? A. Now, I do not want you to ask | DINNER OF THE DUTCHMEN.

IT WAS A THRIFTY FAMILY.

IN FIFTY YEARS THERE WAS GOT
TOGETHER OVER \$100,000.

The Wages of Each Was Paid Over to the
Elder Brother, a Journeyman Jeweller,
Who Very Economically Supported the
Househeld of Three Sisters and Two
Brothers—None Earned Over \$10 a Week.

Ten witnesses testified vesterday in the contest over the will of Bobert Wilson, a journeyman jeweller, who died on July 1, 1868, leaving an estate valued at more than \$100,000. For fifty years he had been at the head of a family syndicate, which amassed a fortune by living syndicate, which should be the mother of the family syndicate. The syndicate syndicate syndicate syndicate syndicate syndicate syndicate syndicate syndica

Q. Didn't you smell his breath often? A.

Q. Can you recoiled what he said? If you can, state it; if you cannot, say so. A. I cannot; I know it was something that worried sister very much.
Q. You do not recall what it was? A. No.
Q. The effect of what he said was to excite and worry your sister? A. Yes, sir; sister says. "Have you a mother? Have you no regard for my teclings? Have you no wite?" Hesseys, "No, you are nothing but an old hen. If you drop in the grave I will go for your money."
Q. Are you able to recall anything that your sister said on that occasion? A. No, sir.
Q. Did John go into the parlor where you all were when he arrived? A. Yes. Q. Did John go involve the parties of that when John were when he arrived? A. Yes.

The witness, continuing, said that when John came in he shook hands with Lawver Randail and told his sisters that the lawver was a good man and talked like a munister. The witness, man and talked like a munister, said that her contest. The case has had several hearings in the Kinga County Surrogate's Court and a score of witnesses have been called to testify Miss Jane Wilson, who gave her age as 75, testified that she was like a mother to the family and took care of the house for the brothers and sisters. She herself originated the idea of saving when she was working in her youthful seven years.

probably been getting treatment.

John Wilson, when called to the stand, testified that he had worked at various occurations and was at present employed as a packer, messenger or porter in a jewely house lie was asked if he was what is known as a drinkdays. She put her wages in a Bowery Bank. She and Ler sister Charlotte, who had also saved mones, finally turned it all over to Robert, who was looked upon as the father of the household. Then when John got old enough to go to work, Miss Wilson said, he saved up the money he earned and gave it to her and she turned it over to her brother Robert, John, she said, had been turning in money to the general family account ever since 1862. with."

Q bid you ever come home drunk? A. I have gone home once in a while with a little liquor, but never like being drunk.

have gone home once in a while with a little lishor, but never like being drunk.

Q. Did anybody ever take you home? A. No. Q. In all your days of business did you ever lose a day or an hour by reason of nything you drank? A. No, sir. Never.

Q. Were you ever in the habit of frequenting saloons? A. No, sir.

The watness said that from the time he was 17 years old he had been working hard and saving his money. His money was put into the general family fund and he never sot anything out of P. He sait he was 50 years olf and consequently as he had been saving up money for over forty years he thought he was entitled to get some of it back now. He didn't think it was a very pleasant thing to save up money for forty years and dive on almost nothing, then at this

ARBUCKLE BROS. MUST PAY. Interesting Suit Over a Ship That Couldn't Pass Under the Bridge.

The ship Benjarig, in command of Capt. Anton Mencke, was chartered recently by Arbuckle Brothers to bring a cargo of coffee from Java, and it was stipulated that the cargo should be unloaded at the firm's wharf, provided the ship would not be endangered thereby In the latter case Arbuckle Brothers were to pay the cost of transferring the cargo

HAD THE BRITISH LION FOR GUEST

IND COULDN'T TALK BOER. President Bergen Just Mentioned That It's

Wise on Both Sides - All Expansionists. The Van Dams, the Vidders and the de Paysters, the Roosevelts and Roosas and Suydams and sundry and divers other decendents of the "Beggars of the Sea" and the founders of New Amsterdam, to the number of 350, were at the Holland Society dinner last night in the Waldorf-Astoria grand ballroom, while looking down upon them from the galleries were some two hundred of their wives and daughters. At the head table, sitting on either side of Tunis G. Bergen, were the following Dutchmen and others: Justice A. O'Gorman, representing the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick : Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, John R. Planten, Dutch Consul-General at New York ; George Gray Ward, representing St. George's Society; Dr. A. Vanderveer of Albany; Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Justice Henry R. Beekman Julier T. Davis, representing St. David's Society; Frederic J. de Peyste, the Society of Colonial Wars; Frederick de Peyster Foster St. Nicholas Society; Commodore P. Vedder William E. Dodge, representing the New England Society: Robert B. Rosevelt, John S. Wise Justice Charles H. Truax, John W. Keller Andrew McLean, Louis Wiley, Milton I. Southard, representing the Ohio society William M. Folk, representing the Southern society, Justice P. Henry Dugro and George M. Van Hoesen.

"Fellow grandsons of our grandfathers," said Mr. Bergan, "fellow Vans and those of us who have left the van behind us and are in the front (laughter and groans): "If that be invidious, let me explain that those of us who are in the front are in the van, and the van is in front. Now the object of a Dutch dinner is to lay a foundation for a smoke Then, while we sit and dream away, the toasts moist enough. Of course, on this occasion I do not wish to claim the earth for the Dutch. Your farthers, you know, never did have much of the earth given to them. They had to dig a hole in the earth, and build a dyke around it, before they could go ashore to their own country. Still, whenever the Dutch so touch the earth, they like to stay. Then they generally stay until they choose to move. It has lately been discovered by one of the great empires that, sometimes, you can't make a few Dutchmen move on. Now I beg your pardon. I stinded to the empire of Charles V. I won't later unpon the other subject in the presence of may friend, the representative of St. George. In his presence, I would rather stroke the handsome mane of the British lion than null his roval tal. "Put I think if St. George would take the lion, and, as your representative of the Holland Society, I should take the American eagle, and, together, we should march to the South African veld; those two thoods might bring it to pass that the lion and the eagle might bring peace with honor to both combatants in South Africa."

The Voorhe's of New Jersey was down to respond to "The Jersey Dutchmen," but was detained at Trenton. Justice Gildersleeve spoke to "Nieuw Amsterdam, the Bud; New York, the Full-Blown Flower." In his speech he referred to the underground railroad and exclaimed: own country. Still, whenever the Dutch

exclaimed:

Long life to John B McDonald, and more power to him! And our release, and more exclaimed:
Long life to John B. McDouald, and more power to him! And our unbounded thanks are due to the Rapid Transit Commissioners who have worked so long and so faithfully to make possible this great achievement.

"Dutch Civilization" was the sentiment to which John S. Wise responded.

"When your President, said he, "asked me to speak to you to-night, he asked:

"Will fourtalk about the English? and I replied. Not much. Well, he suggested, how about the Boers?" Not if I know myself, was my answer. One fellow had tried that already and you couldn't hear him for the rumpuo the other fellows picked up. But, I added, Mr. Hoge becom might take the Dutch end, and if you don't hear from Buller before Thursday night, Mr. Ondersionk will do for the English."

"But whatever my notions may be relative to this struggle, and no matter what the ultimate verifier may be. I think none of us can help admire the gallant fight that is being made on both sides. As for the Beers, we may think of them much as the Western engineer thought of the Indian who lassed his engine. When the engineer saw the Indian vanked through the air at the rate of forty miles an hour, he soliloquized:

"Indian, I admire your pluck, but darn your judgment."

This is what the Dutchmen had for dinner;
Zweedsele Krop-shade, Ovsters, Greens Schillpadsovy Radjstes diliven Selderi, Zouto
Amantelen Hift op hout geroested,
Gevulde Tomsten, Gevoceite in shelp,
Lucalinsstijl Runderlapies, Beaumachaisstijl
Palastinische naria; pelen, Gestorfie princessebouten, Sorbet Geltralen "Ruddy" cend. Wintersander Resends sin sorten Gebakyes, Vruchten,
Kothe, Sizaren, Fiji en, Taluk.

YOUNG GIRL FOUND DRUGGED.

Rellevue Asks Gerry Society to Investigate

the Queer Case of Mary Murphy. The police of the East Fifty-first street station are investigating the case of fourteenyear-old Mary Murphy of 324 West Fortieth street, who fell from a Third avenue electric car at Fiftieth street vesterday afternoon. The girl seemed dazed as she stepped on the platform to leave the car, and as she stepped off she fell heavily. She was picked up unconscious and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. There she began to raise a disturbance when she was placed in a war I and she was removed to the insame payllon for observation.

There Dr. Robertson soon found out that the girl was not insame. He declared that she had probably been drugged. When the girl finally became rational she said she lived with the family of James Weish at 324 West Fortieth street, and that on Wednesday night she had gone to a ball and had drank some wine with a strange may. She became dazed afterward, she said, and didn't even know she had been riding on the car until a noment before she started to leave it. The girl was placed in the alceholic ward linally and the Gerry Society was asked to investigate her case.

Nothing could be learned about the girl at 324 West Fortieth street. scious and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bridegroom, 76: Bride, 70.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.-Joseph Pitman, aged 76, and Mary Ellitt, aged 70, were married yesterday at Darlington, at the bride's home, which was elaborately decorated with flowers. An orchestra played a wedding march when the couple entered for the assumption when the couple entered for the ceremony, preceded by two of the bride's granddaughters, who acted as flower girls. The bride was gowned in white and was given away by the son, a white-haired man. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fitman have been married twice before. They are wealthy.

On Wednesday night President Louis F. Haffen of the Forough of The Br nx. f smally presented to the baseball learn of the Suburran Club a silver cmp, the crit of citizens in recognition of its being the undisputed champton of The Bront that he could not get any of the estate in ready cash, he brought the present action.

Q. Don't you thing that John is a competent to take care of his money as you and charlotte are? A. No, sir; he could not keep a dollar.

Q. He raid in over \$10,000 to you? A. At that time he wasn't a man that draik.

Q. Doyou mean to say that John is a drink
discovered in The Morning the Read Admiral John, W. Ph. lip, Commandant of the Read to the estate in ready of the Encherhouser whist the being the undisputed champton of the Encherhouser whist competent to take care of his money as you and charlest are? A. No, sir; he could not keep a concern cach day are printed in The Morning that time he wasn't a man that draik.

Q. Do you mean to say that John is a drink
discovered through advertised in The Sun.

The annual meeting of the Encherhouser Whist the undisputed champton of The Broke.

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COUNT D'ASSAILLY ACQUITTED. The Woman He Shot Did Not Appear as Witness Against Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Parts, Jan. 18.-Count D'Assailly, who shot his mistress, Suzanne Darneville, has been Hard to Make a Dutchman Move On, acquitted on the ground that the crime was or Was in Charles V.'s Day - John S. due to passion. The Count's family gave the acquitted on the ground that the crime was woman 10,000 francs to prevent her from appearing as a witness. Count D'Assailly spent enormous sums of money on the woman.

THE PARIS FLOATED.

American Liner Leaves the Drydock at Milford Haven.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN MILPORD HAVEN, Jan. 18 .- The steamship Parts was floated out of the drydock here this

Dock Laborers' Strike Ends.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 18.-The strike of the dock laborers employed by the Atlantic Transport Company at the Albert docks was settled this afternoon. The dock laborers resumed work on the company's terms, which were an increase of 16 per cent. in the wages paid for day work and a 25 per cent, increase for overtime.

French Ambassador Coming.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SHE. Pants, Jan. 18.-M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, will leave Paris for Washington at the end of the week.

SOLDIERS' ! HOME INVESTIGATION.

More Witnesses Who Have Seen Col. Shen

ard Under the Influence of Liquor. BATH, N. Y., Jan. 18.-After examining seven witnesses to-day the Court of Inquiry at the Soldiers' Home looking the charges against Commandant Shepard appounced that the presecution had rested and to-night Col, Shepard himself, for the first time since the investigaion was begun, was placed on the stand and are brought in, hot and brown, and just an opportunity given him to present his side of the case. The Colonel will be recalled tomorrow and his examination will probably consume the entire day.

The Rev. Charles Noble Frost of the Presbyerian Church said that when he held religious services at the Home before a resident chap-lain was appointed, he had seen Col. Sheppard a great many times un-der the influence of liquor. He contradicted the statement made by Gen. King at a former session of the committee that he could secure no aid from the local clergy in his efforts to have a law passed prohibiting the sale of liquors within a radius of two miles of the home.

sale of liquors within a radius of two miles of the home.

R. R. Flynn testffied that he gave a check to Moses Davison for a bill of dry goods, and also paid a bill of Miss Dudley for preserves and one from Whitney of Albany for dry goods, and that the same was charged to Col. Shepard's greery account at his direction. He also said that he paid for a case of wine purchased by Col. Shepard. Col. Shepard is allowed \$30 each month for groceries outside the Home.

John Woodward of Bath said he saw Col. Shepard intoxicated at his house. Col. S. M. Morgan, inspector at the Home, said that he had often seen Col. Shepard under the influence of liquor, and that in his opinion he was unfit for his present position.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickies left to-day for Washington.

Gen. Daniel E. Siekies left to-day for Washington.

Col. Shepard was on the stand two hours to-night. He admitted that his private bills for express and freight charges had been paid by the State, but said that it was an oversight on his part. He also conceded that his private bills for telephone and telegraph messages were paid by the State, but said that he considered such things "perquisites" of his office. When asked in regard to his discipline at the Home and the charge that he was severe and harsh to the old vetrans, he said that he had visited other solders' homes for the purpose of ascertaining the general character of the men and found that the inmates of the New York State Soldiers' Home were a "bad lot" as compared with those in other homes, and that it was necessary to use harsh means to competition to keep to use harsh means to compel them to keep within bounds. He said also that while the State of New York had furnished a greater number of soldiers for the Civil War, than any ther State, a great many of them 'toughs' and had to be handled harshiy.

FORESTPORT CANAL BREAKS.

We not believe to regard and even as misery that be limited via to four delaws access to all towards and average as misery. A limit he miser that the gardy search illustrate the miser of the search is a construction of the search is a construction. A limit he miser that the gardy search illustrate the miser is a construction. A limit he miser that the gardy search is a construction of the search is a construction. A limit he miser that the gardy search is a construction of the search is a construction of the search is a construction of the search is a construction. A limit he miser that the gardy search is a construction of the se

ing the Discussion Thereon.

Oscar Conenseu, a Roumanian Jew of 410 Washington street, Hotoken, who had been out of work since Christmas, applied to the Hebrew benevolent order of which he wos a member for money enough to wos a member for money enough to keep him, his wife and three children until he could get a job. His lodge met last night in Atlantic Halt, at 26 Defancey street. He told his story to the brethren, and they sent him into a little room adjoining the meeting-room while they discussed his application.

There was a peep hole in the door connecting room while they discussed his application.

There was a peer hole in the door connecting the rooms and the applicant heard all that was said. The discussion was brought to an end by the sound of a falling body in the ante room. The entire lodge, much agitated, crowded into the little room and saw Conenseu lying on his back, dying. He had swallowed carbolic acid, and still held the phial in his hand. He died before an ambulance came. The lodge will bury him. He was a book-keeper and was 35 years old.

CRICAGO, Jan. 18 .- At to-day's meeting of the Western Passenger Association P. S. Fustis, General Passenger agent of the eago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, to succeed James H. Carlton, former General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton. No agreement was reached with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk roads regarding immigrant traffic. The matter will be discussed later after Traffic Manager Kerr has submitted to higher officials of the Canadian Pacific propositions made to him by the Western roads.

"The Workers and the Trusts," A series of articles by Charles M. Skinner, describing modern industrial conditions, will begin in the Brooklyn Fagie nest Sunday. The relations between the Oil, Steel Bubber, Electric, Bicycle, Paper, Falace Car, Glass, Coke Trusts and their working men vividly described. Price 3 cents.—Adv.

BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION AS AT HOME.

Is difficult to find in a large city. Such places, though, are to be found advertised in The Sux.—Adv.

DENTISTS FOR THE ARMY. GRN. OTIN SAYS HIS SOLDIERS TEETH

ARE IN BAD SHAPE. Secretary of War Approves a Plan to Ask Congress for an Appropriation to Send Dentists to the Philippines, One to Each Regiment-One Soldier's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. - A mail report received from Gen. Otis contains an alarming statement regarding the troops in the Philippines, which will receive prompt attention from Congress i the ecommenda ions of Adjut Gen. Corbin approved already by the S-cretary of War, are followed out. Gen. Otis says that the teeth of nearly every man in he islands are in had stages of decay and r commends that a number of den tists be sent f om he United States to look after the molars and the grinders of the fighting men in the Philippines. He st-tes that after a careful investigati n, he finds that a year of life in the tropics, living on army rations, has almost com pietely ruined nearly 50 per cent, of the teeth, while those of the remaining soldiers are in various bad

stages of decay. Adjt Gen. Corbin has discovered that there is no way by which dentists can be sent to the Phiti,pines to look after the teeth of the men, unless Congress provides for such appointments. They cannot be sent as medical surgeons, with the ani of Captain or Major, because the law expressly limits the number of surgeons, and there are not enough surgeons to supply the medical demand in the Phitippines. Adjt Gen. Corbin therefore recommended that the matter be submitted to Surgeon-General Wyman of he United States Army, who has replied to Secretary Root heartily indersing the project to appoint dentists to the army, one to be attached to every regiment, and perhaps more, if necessary.

"I am of the opinion," write- Surgeon-Genera Wyman, "that the appointment of competent dentists to the army is an absolute necessity. I have long been of the opinion that there should be some systematic way by which the teeth of every enlisted man could be inspected at least once is a year, and preferably once in six months. There are few civilians who permit their teeth to be neglected for so long a period as six months. The condition of the teeth is reflected in the physical condition of the individual. If the teeth are bad, ache much, or do not perform their functions properly in the mastication of food, the health of the soldier is seriously impaired. I strongly indorse the proposition, and suggest that one dental surgeon, with the rank of Major, be appointed for each regiment"

A bill has therefore been drawn up by the direct tion of the Secretary of War which will undoubtedly be passed by Congress within a very few weeks. possibly days. The bill provides that the Surgeon General of the army, with the approval of the Secre-ary of War, shall employ and appoint dental sur-geons to serve the officers and enlisted men in the Regular and Volunteer Army, in the proportion of one dental surgeon to every 1,000 men in the said army. These dental surgeons shall be employed one dental surgeon to every 1,000 men in the said army. These dental surgeons shall be employed as contract dental surgeons, under the terms and conditions applicable to army contract surgeons, and shall be graduates of standard meets all or dental colleges, trained in the several branch so of dental colleges, trained in the several branch so of dental colleges, trained in the several branch so dental colleges, trained in the several branch so the several branch several dental character, and shall pass a satisfactory professional examination. These examinations will be head in Boston, New York, Washin Saon, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco, and possibly elsewhere, as soon as the proposed ball becomes a law. It will then be possible to appoint the dental surgeons immediately, and they will be sent to the Philippines, where so much work awaits them, on the earliest available transports or passenger ships.

There has been some discussion as to what rank the dental surgeons should have. The accepted understanding is that they will get the rank corresponding to that of the medical surgeons—that is, for battalion surgeon, the rank of Captain, and for regimental surgeon, the rank of Aujor. The sale regiment is proposed to designate dental surgeons on a schedule of one only for each regiment. That would make him rank with the medical regimental surgeon, and he would therefore get a commission as Major. The salety of a Major, in the sturgeon, and he would therefore get a commis-sion as Major. The salary of a Major in the regular army is approximately \$200 a month, or \$2,400 a year, with quarters and rations. It will therefore be seen that there will soon be nearly four score fine army billets to be at the disposal

will therefore be seen that there will soon be nearly four score fine army billets to be at the disposal of the War Department, for which only competent dent is will be eligible.

This w., be a good chance for some of the struggling young dentists of the United States. Old established dentists of course make much mere than the probable income of an army dentist, but there may be expected a rush for these coveted appointments that will remind one of the rush to secure appointments in the volunteer army when the war first broke out. Some dentists will doubtless resent the imputation of being hired by the Government to keep so many teeth in good order every month, but professional ethics will doubtless be overcome by the prospect of travel, a commission in the army, and a good salary.

In Gen, Otic's mail report, the case of Walter Fitzgerald, Comrany G. Twenty eighth Infantry,

as the common-law wife of Joseph Hugnes, a boxing instructor. Last night at the supper table she accused him of paying attention to other women and a quarrel occurred which resulted in his threatening to leave her. She said nothing, but going to her bedroom drank a bottle of carbolic acid. Her dead body was found on the floor by Elizabeth Brown, a girl who lives in the house

Death of Perry McDonough Collins. Perry McDenough Collins, a retired lawyer, died yesterday at the Hotel St. Denis where he had lived for the last twenty years. His niece, a Miss Brown, also lived in the suite. He was born eighty-seven years ago in the South and was educated there. He was a friend of Henry Clay and when the latter was United States Consul at St. Petersburg, Mr. Collins went to Russia and with credentials showing that he was attached to the Consulate, showing that he was attached to the Consulate, made a trip across Russia in a sleigh. Later he wrote his experiences. He a so described in a book how he obtained for the Russian Government the concession from the United States to telegraph across the Aleutian Islands. For the last two years he had been ill of heart disease and rheumatism. His body will be cremated in accordance with his wish.

"If You Seek An Antique

Search first the Galleries of Schmitt Brothers. Ninety-nine times in a hundred you'll find it there. The hundredth time it perhaps is not findable anywhere."

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AUGUST BONDI'S STIRRING LIFE. Austrian Who Marched With Kossuth and Fought With John Brown.

TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 14.—The story of Aurust Bondi, an old and respected Kansan, who stood with Kossuth and old John Brown for human liberty, is one of extreme interest. More than a half century ago the parents of Bondi, then a lad of 14, hurried their boy from the scenes of revolution in Vienna to free America. Two years ago August Bondi returned to his native country to honor with a few survivors the memory of the heroes who gave their lives for Aus-

trian liberty. The modest and quiet life of this man at his little home in Salina, this State, would not indicate that his early manhood had been spent in revolution and warfare. His plain clothes, broad shoes and heavy home-knit wool stock ings betray his Teutonic simplicity. A slight accent, with a remarkable choice of words and knowledge of events, tells his listener that he is a foreigner who has devoted yours to the study of English and history. There was a general discontent of the ex-

isting order of things in Europe in 1848," says Mr. Bondi. "The French drove Louis Philippe from the throne and the thinking people of Prussia were striving hard to rid themselves of monarchical slavery. Probably neither of these na tions had as much cause for rising as the Aus trians. The Emperor Ferdinand, through his minister, Metternich, was every day growing more autocratic. A most complete espionage existed. I can well remember when a boy of 8 or 10 years the warnings of my parents against entering into or listening to any conversation about politics or the Government. When our family discussed matters of this kind it was be hind closed doors with at least one vacant room between us and the servants' part of the house The police employed servants, maids and porters to spy on their masters, and there were even in stances where school children were used as in formers. There was a well-defined feeling of unrest shown among the educated middle classes that only needed opportunity to develop into revolt against constantly increasing tyranny.

"Those were the conditions of 1848. I was 14 years of age. My first thoughts of affairs of the world were of hatred to the prevailing ab solutism. It was on the last day of the Mardi Gras festival that seven students of medicine and law met socially in a tavern in the suburbs of Vienna. The expulsion of the French King was the subject of discussion and the young men rehearsed the scenes of Paris as they had heard of them. Soon a bold one proposed that they portray a revolution in Vienna in which the hated Metternich should be driven out. Why not do it in reality? said one, and noting the fear in the faces of his comrades, he added: 'We can try.' And the students shook hands and pledged one an other to begin their work for converts on the mor row. That was the birth of the Austrian revo lution of 1848.

"The Vienna student body was a unit, and a meeting was held in the Aula, the great hall of the University of Vienna on Sunday, March 12. All students of the university, the Poly technic Institute and the gymnasium were in vited. The conservative element predominated and it was decided to present a petition next day to the representatives of the landed estates ther in session. At the appointed time about 1,000 of us were packed in the Herrengasse awaiting the result of the student deputation petition. The landed nobility was asked to intercede with the Emperor togrant religious freedom, a free press, liberty to teach and to learn, a national guard and a constitution. The boys in the crowd were from

a constitution. The boys in the crowd were from 14 to 20 or more years old. I was in my last year in the gymnasium. The gathering could hardly be termed a quiet one, and it is doubtful if any of that mass of enthusiastic youth, firm in the justice of their purpose, gave a thought to consequences.

"Even when two companies of Czech infantry, 600 strong, marched toward us with glistening arms and gorgeous uniforms, there was no movement to disperse Before we could realize it the commanders gave the word to fire and the next moment young boys lay writhing in the street. The Czechs were armed with filtulocks and were in company from formation. When the first company had fired, it knelt, and the other fired over it. As I remember it, twenty-five students were killed or died afterward of their wounds and many were injured. At my side stood Karl Heinrich Spitzer, a young techniker, or polytechnic student. He was killed at the first voltey and his body fell on me. He was a fine, handsome fellow."

In the home of Mr. Bondi at Salina is a little framef holding a time-stained portrait of Spitzer. Underneath is a German inscription, the English will be common proper y to be used for the continuate of the strugge, horses to go to recruits, cattle and previsions to post Free S ate people, and to make them. Plunder taken from the enemy should be common proper y to be used for the continuate of the strugge, horses to go to recruits, cattle and previsions to post receiving each many one of his stone where fired any knewledge these instructions were literally obeyed by Brown's men.

"Before each meal John Brown spoke a blessing aloud. Some of his sons were free S ate people, and to may knewledge these instructions were literally obeyed by Brown's men.

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frame holding a time-stained portrait of Spitzer. Underneath is a German inscription, the English translation of which is:

KARL HEINRICH SPUZER,
from Bisenz in Mahron.
Techniker.
The First Offering for Justice and Freedom to
His Brothers in Austria
in the 18th sear of his life,
the 13th of March, 1848.

"Another student, severely wounded, fell upon me from the other side," said Mr. Bondi. "While I was struggling from beneath, a Czech knocked me down with the buit of his musket and another

me from the other side," said Mr. Bondi. "While I was struggling from beneath, a Czech knocked me down with the butt of his musket and another lifted me on his bayonet, as he would spear a rat. The steel passed through a heavy coat and he tossed me to one side. I received only a slight flesh wound. These bors were shot down because they had dared to pution the Austrian Government. It only drove the students to more desperate action. Most of the troops usually garrisoned in Vienna had been sent to the Italian frontier, where the empire was threatened. With this knowledge the students broke into the arsenal the same evening. The Government became apprehensive and Metternich field to England. The 13th of March has been a day of commemoration ever since.

"Two days later Louis Kossuth rode into Vienna at the head of the Hungarian Diet. We met them at the gates and marched into the city with them. They bore a petition that Hungary be ruled according to its Constitution. The Hungarian Constitution is core 1,000 years old—the oldest in the world. Few Americans know that our Constitution, and in fact that of most great nations, is modelled on that of the Hung.

"On the 16th the funeral of the Victums of the Herrengasse was held. Over 25,000 people followed the martyrs to the cemetery. I became a member of the academic legion, and next declared my intention to join the Hungarian Volunteers. Then my parents, concluding that I was certain of death should I remain in Austria, bundled me off to America. I was an exile, as I had evaded military service, and was only pardoned in the general amnesty proclamation of the Emperor Francis. Joseph. who succeeded his uncle Ferdinand, when he was forced to abdicate as a result of the revolution started by the seven students in a tavern."

Mr. Bondi arrived at New Orleans and continued his journey to St. Louis. Bondi's revolutions the Mormons descrited Nauvoo, the Frenchmen took possession. The colony over prospered and broke up in 1857. Cabet died in Novenler, 1856.

A'ter spea ling

pered and broke up in 1857. Calest died in November, 1856.

After spealing some time in the South Mr. Bondt end, rated to Kausas, landing at Lawrence in April. With Jacob Benjamin, also of St. Louis, he set led on Mosquit. branch, a tributary of Pottawat unic Creek, in what afterward became Franklin county.

The young Austrian's sympathies were from the first with the Free State party. John Brown

of Pottawatomic Creek, in what afterward became Frankiln country.

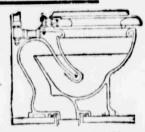
The voing Austrian's sympathies were from the first with the Free State party. John Brown and his sons had claims near him and he was easily induced to identify Linself with their my rement. Bouch went to St. Louis to get provisions or a general of re which he intended to open. In the meantime, the border ruffians had grown bolder, the latest outrage being the bemberdment of the Eldridge house at Lawrence and tree Free State settlers had gathered to drive their oppressors out. The day that Bondi came from St. Louis with three wag alleads of merchandize, the settlers were about to leave on their campaign. When he heard of their plan he at once gave them all the goods he had brought over 200 miles, and, arming himself, started with them. John Brown was in command.

"I shall never forget my first sight of John Brown, said the old man. "He was an odd looking genius. He wore a plush cap and belied to his waist a cavalry sabre and a seven sho ter."

Bondi and Brown and his men were encamped in a grove on Taway Creek hear Prefrie City. "Brown was Captain and ran the camp in tiltary style," Mr. Bondi continued. "During the days on Taway Creek I succeeded fully in understanding the man's exalted character. He showed the most affectionate care for all of us. We were united as a band of brothers and I always think the tender wor's and wise counsels of John Brown in the wilderness of Taway Creek prepared a handful of men for the work of laying the foundation of a free commonwealth. He told me that we should never ackne wledge laws and institutions to exist as of right if our consciences and reason condemned them. He admenished us never to care whether a majority, no matter how large, opposed our principles and opinions, the largest majority sometimes was only an reganized man to care whether a majority, no matter how large, opposed our principles and opinions, the largest majority sometimes was only an reganized man and care to call the second of the condit



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THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS. 84-90 Beekman St., 103 Fifth Ave. Established 1828.

Sixty in our party, of whom twenty were under Brown. We attacked the camp on June 2, and while nearly all the men in the directly under Brown field we cantured twenty four priseners, wounded seven of the Missourians, and two of our men were wounded. The Missourians numbered eighty and were under the command of H. Clay Tate of Westport. I think the fight at Black Jack might be present termed the first fight in the long-truggle which ended with the Civil Wer."

Mr. Bondi's parents joined bim on his claim, and during the war he served in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry under Gen. Powell Clayton, now Minister to Mexico. After the war Mr. Bondi made his pernument home in Saline county. He has been chosen to public office frequently and was Postmuster of Salina during President Cleveland's second term. Cleveland's se and term.

Trap Shooting. The Sheepshead Bay Gun Club was in session

all day yesterday at The Cedars, Sheepshead Bay. In the forenoon the annual meeting was held, and after that the members held an interesting live bird shoot. The reports of the of-

Bay. In the forenoon the annual meeting was held, and after that the members held an interesting live bird shoot. The reports of the officers and committees showed the organization to be in good condition. The following officers were elected:

President, John J. Pillion: Vice President, Ira McKane. Secretary, Henry J. Montanus, Jr.; Treasurer, Hons Kronika: Captain, Prederick J. Lunder; Board of Trustees, Daniel J. Lieffner, Charles Kahn, Hars Kronika: Henry J. Montanus, Sr., Frederick J. Lunder; Board of Trustees, Daniel J. Lieffner, Charles Kahn, Hars Kronika: Henry J. Montanus, Sr., Frederick J. Lundey; and H. Koch.

The feature of the shooting was the work of ex-Judge James B. Voorhees, who won the club badge with the only clean score of straight kills. The scores follow:

Club Shoot modified Hurlingham rules, scores to count for the yearly prizes and the club championship badge, seven live bird-s-James B. Voorhees, 27 vards, 7; Robert J. Smith 25 vards, 6; William G. 25 vards, 5; Fr. McKane, 27 vards, 5; Henry Koch, 27 vards, 5; E. Beard, 23 vards 5; H. Freylar, 23 yards, 5; Garrets in M viris, 23 vards, 6; William G. Woods, 27 vards, 5; Daniel J. Hoffner, 23 vards, 4; Capt James A. Baldwin, 24 vards, 4; Hans Kronika, 22 vards, 4; Frederick Von Fricken, 25 vards, 4; Dr. Hill, 25 vards, 4; J. Ames Buyns, 25 vards, 4; Dr. Hill, 25 vards, 3; S. J. Berry, 25 vards, 3; L. E. Allen, guest, 27 vards, 3; S. J. Berry, 25 vards, 2; J. Leete, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel, 25 vards, 2; J. Treadwell, 25 vards, 2; J. Weigel,

The Medicus Gun Club held its first tournament at Feldman's orand Street Park, Maspeth, yesterday. The feature of the day's shoot was the match race for \$50 a side and the cost of the birds between Dr. Hamilton G. Casey and Dr. R. D. Miller. Casey won by 24 to 17. was the match race for solo a side and the cost of the birds between Dr. Hamilton G. Casey and Dr. R. D. Miller. Casey won by 24 to 17. The secret:

Match, 25 live birds, \$50 a side, 29 vards rise—Dr. Hamilton 6, Casey, 24; Dr. R.D. Miller, 17.

Three birds, handlings rise, \$1 a corner—stephen M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 3, B. Woods, 28 yards, 2; Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, 20 yards, 3, Sweep stakes, three birds, \$1 a corner, birds extra—Dr. A.A. Casey, 25 vards, \$2, Dr. Miller, 25 yards, 1, Van Allen, 30 yards, 2; Woods, 28 yards, 1, Dr. Thorne, 28 yards, 4, Dr. O'Connell, 30 yards, 2; A lain Schubel, 28 yards, 2; Casey, 25 yards, 4, Schubel, 28 yards, 4, Dr. Miller, 25 yards, 4, Dr. Miller, 25 yards, 3, Packard, 28 yards, 4, Dr. Miller, 25 yards, 4, Dr. Horne, 28 yards, 4, Dr. Miller, 25 yards, 5, A. Schubel, 28 yards, 10, Datcher, 28 yards, 4, Dr. Miller, 25 yards, 5, A. Schubel, 28 yards, 8, Dr. O Donoghue, 23 yards, 5, A. Schubel, 28 yards, 8, Dr. O Donoghue, 23 yards, 8, Miller, 20 yards, 8, Dr. O Donoghue, 23 yards, 8, A.

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